NEW YORK HERALD, SUNDAY, JANUARY 28, 1855.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

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THE WEEKLY HERALD enery Saturday at 6% cents per copy, or 35 per annum; the European edition 38 per annum; the European edition 38 per annum; to any part of few Britains, and 36 to any part of ble Gentinent, both to include postone your part of the feature of the contract of the contract of the tental part of the large of the feature of the large of the feature of the large of the feature of the feature of the large of the feature of the large of the feature of the feature of the large of the feature of the large of the feature of the featur

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-CINDERELLA-

BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery-Wapt of Wish-ton Modernt Incland as It Is-leish Assurance and Yanker Modernt.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-Our SET-

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway-Town and Coun-

METROFOLITAN THEATRE, Broadway-Equestrian AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-Evil Eve Quits at Home. Evening-Macheny.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway-Buck-

DONALDSON'S OPERA HOUSE-Hope Chapel, 718 and

New York, Sunday, January 28, 1855.

The United States Senate was not in session yesterday. In the House Mr. Kerr offered a resolution which was adopted, calling on the President for in formation whether, in any correspondence with our minister at Madrid and the Spanish government, it is insisted by the latter that the treaty of 1795, between the two countries, is not applicable to the onies of Spain. The resolution was offered, said Mr. Kerr, at the request of a distinguished states man who had formerly represented the country abroad. Spain denies that courts of justice are which the treaty referred to undertook to guarantee The French Spoliation bill was again discussed in Committee of the Whole, and amended so as to resemble the bill reported by the committee of the Benate. It finally passed the House by a vote of 110 to 76. An amusing episode to the proceedings, eriginated by Mike Walsh, is detailed by our re.

On Friday afternoon, for the first time since the commencement of the discussion in the Assembly on the prohibitory liquor law, the debate attained the dignity of an argument. We publish under the ap-propriate head a sketch of the speeches delivered, including the remarks of Mr. Coleman, and the letter of Mayor Wood, demonstrating the feasibility of enforcing the existing laws restricting the sale of Mouor. The debate was continued vesterday.

By resolution of the New York Senate, the com nittee having in charge the subject of harbor en eroachments were yesterday allowed leave of absence, to afford them an opportunity of thorougaly investigating the matter. This committee, it is understood, wiil co-operate with a deputation from the New Jersey Legislature. Gov. Price, Gov. Clark, and a large number of other distinguished person ages will take part in the deliberation. The conference will be held on Taursday next, at the Astor

The prompt measures adopted by the Mayor to prevent the landing of the Italian convicts, now on their way to this port in a Sardinian man-of-war, are backed up by the general government, as will be seen by the following note addressed by the United States District Attorney to Collector Reifield:

Sire—I enclose a letter from Sr. Valeiro, the Secretar of Legation from Sardinia. May I sak that the revenu cutter may be despatched, so that the officer commanding the Sardinian frigate, to whom the letter is addressed, may receive it before entering the harbor. With respect, your ob't servant, JOHN MCKEON, U. S. District Attorney. To H. J. REDEIRLD, Collector.

The letter in question is from the Sardinian Minis ter at Washington, addressed to the commander of the frigate, and directing him not to land said

Accounts of shipwrecks upon the coast come in upon us thick and fast. The bank Nazarene, Capt. dleton, from this port on Thursday last, bound to Matanzas, stranded on Friday morning, opposite Merrick, Long Island. Fortunately her crew sucneeded in reaching the shore. The latest advices from the ship Sullivan, ashore on Fire Island, state that her cargo will probably be saved, but there is no hope for the vessel. It is reported that a whaleship went on shore near Shelton Island, Sag Harcounts of three disasters, and likewise of others to the eastward, caused by the storms that have prevailed during the past week.

Hon. Luther Severance died at Augusta, Me., on Tuesday. He was the editor of the leading which newspaper in Maine, served several terms in Congrees in the House of Representatives, and was ap-pointed Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands by Mr. Fillmore. He received his education in the printing office of the National Intelligencer, where

he served an apprenticeship.

By the efficial report of the City Inspector we learn that the total number of deaths during the past week was 437, viz.: 79 men, 86 women, 131 boys and 141 girls, being a decrease of 30 on the mortality of the week previous. There were 62 deaths of con-sumption, 35 of inflammation of the lungs, 13 of bronchitis, 9 of congestion of the lungs, 10 of diarrhoa, 7 of dysentery, 13 of congestion of the brain, 13 of dropsy in the head, 5 of apoplexy, 7 of inflammation of the brain, 49 of convulsions (infantile). 15 of croup, 4 of delirium tremens, 30 of scarlet fe ver, 8 of typhus tever, 15 of marasmus (infantile), 12 of measles, and 4 of old age. There were 2 premature births and 21 cases of stillborn. The following is the classification of diseases :- Bones joints, &c., 2: brain and nerves, 102; generative organs, 6; heart and blood vessels, 15; lungs, throat, &c., 144; old age, 4; skin, &c., eruptive fevers, 47; stillborn and premature births, 23; stomach, bowels and digestive organs, 61: uncertain seat and general fevers, 32; urinary organs, 1; unknown, 1. There were 6 deaths from violent causes. Of the whole number 86 were inmates of the various public institutions. The table of nativity gives 305 natives of the United States, 75 of Ireland, 34 of Germany, 9 of England, and the balance of different European

Cotton continued firm yesterday, and the sales embraced about 1,300 bales, including about 500 on the spot and 800 do. in transitu, at full prices. The stock on sale continued light, and most of the ordinary to good middling lots offering were held above the views of buyers. Flour was rather more active, at unchanged prices. The sales included about 4 000 bbls, common State for export. White Cana dian wheat, duty paid, sold at \$2 35. Genesee and Southern were nominal. Corn closed at 96c. a 98c mostly at the latter figure, for Southern yellow and white. Provisions were steady, and the sales in-cluded some parcels of lard, bacon, beef and pork

for export. Our readers are referred to the account in another column of the search yesterday, by the revenue offi cers, of the steamer Massachusetts, recently seized on complaint of the Spanish Consul, on suspicion of being engaged for a fillbustering expedition upon the

We publish in another part of today's paper a long and interesting letter from a correspondent at Kingston, Jamaica, giving an amusing and instruc tive description of a tour round the island, including all those points of attraction which would naturally excite the attention of a traveller.

We publish to-day an important letter from San Domingo, giving interesting details of the progress of the Cazeneau negotistions. It now appears that

the French and English governments have issued a sort of injunction to prevent the Dom ernment fro'a making any treaty with the United States. Tais is certainly very singular conduct.

On our inside pages, in addition to other inte esting matter, to which we have not space to refer mere particularly, may be found letters from our number of extracts from foreign journals about the war, a perusal of which will add much to the reader's stock of intelligence respecting the condition o

The severely cold weather has rendered the navigation of the Ohlo river impracticable above Cincinati, in consequence of the accumulation of ice.

Foreign Intervention in China. It is beyond a doubt that the year 1855 is destined to effect notable changes in the relations existing between China and foreign powers. The revolution has reached a point where intervention, direct or indirect, has become almost a matter of necessity, from the impossibility of distinguishing between the government de jure and the government de facto. Some time back, it became obvious to the plenipotentiaries of the commercial powers, that it was advisable to open direct communication with the belligerents in order to ascertain their views, and intentions with regard to foreign powers; and accordingly the Susquehanna ascended the Yeang-tse-Keang as far as Nankin, where intercourse was held with the insurgent leaders. We are not yet fully informed of the net result of the expedition; but it is no secret that so far as gaining any concessions from the insurgent chief, it was absolutely a failure. The language held and principles avowed by the officers of the Tae-ping-Wang were a mixture of barbaric ignorance and profanity: he claimed to be the brother of Jesus Christ, which is the title usually assumed by the Chinese Emperors; and showed even less desire to cultivate the friendship of the outside barbarians than the monarchs he seeks to subvert.

Upon this, the envoys of the foreign powers resolved to communicate with the other party -the government de jure-and the British and United States Ministers undertook an expedition to ascertain the views of the Emperor. They have not yet returned.

Whatever reception they meet with, it is certain that foreign intercourse with China during the coming year must take place on a very different footing from the past. So long as the imperialists and insurgents continue to fight on the Yeang-tse-Keang and its shores, collisions with foreigners may constantly be expected; and it is reasonable to look forward to something more serious than the recent brush at Shangbae. Again, at the rate the insurgents have been progressing during the past year or two, the chances are that they will shortly succeed in expelling the imperialists from the five ports; and questions will then arise as to the payment of duties, &c., in which it will go but foreigners will find themselves involved in the struggle. It is quite necessary that some understanding should be had with either party, or both, as to the ground which foreigners must occupy. The safety of our citizens and our ships require it: it is loudly de-

manded by the interests of our future trade. If there were any reason to believe that the rebel Tae-ping-Wang was an improvement on the Mantchoo dynasty, the question might be easily solved. But from the best accounts, it seems that neither he nor his followers are any nearer civilization than the ruling house. Allusions to the Bible and to biblical history have, it is true, been found in their proclamstions; they have waged unrelenting war upon idols; and hence it has been inferred that they were Protestants, and intended to christianize China. But this belief rests on very slender foundation. Christianity gained foothold in China earlier than in England. For at least twelve centuries there have been Christians in parts of China; now persecuted by the Mandarins, now protected by an enlightened Emperor; now numerous, now few in numbers, but never wholly extinguished. Many esteemed works in Chinese literature were written by Christians; and it is quite possible that the scraps of Christian history displayed in the Chinese proclamation were borrowed from these sources. But, in truth, there is nothing in the manifestoes or Tac-ping-Wang which might not have emanated from the Mussulmans who live in certain parts of the empire. They are just such confused jumbles as a half-Mussulman half-Chinese might be expected to make. The Protestant missionaries have made much noise about them, because the supposition that the insurgents were Christians naturally supposed great zeal and success on their part; but we must wait till something more tangible appears before we can attach faith to the alleged conversion of the nation. It is quite clear that like all revolutionary leaders, Tae-ping-Wang will wage war on everything which bears traces of the present dynasty; and this would fully account for his destruction of the images. He intends probably to set others up in their stead, quite as absurd and as foolish, but bearing no connection with the Mantchoo

On the other hand, the imperial cause is quite as unpromising. The whole government of China is steeped in corruption to the core. Bigotry, fanaticism, ignorance, knavery, falsehood, these are the characteristics of the officials of the empire from the Emperor to his lowest foot soldier. Every Chinaman steals, and hates foreigners. In other respects they differ from each other, but in these they are all allke To this day a foreigner cannot avail himself of the privilege conceded by the last treaty, and walk the streets of Canton; the populace would stone him; and to appeal to the courts for redress would be simply to waste time.

In a word, then, if the war continues without decisive success on either side, our trade will be unsafe. If the insurgents are successful, Tae-ping-Wang is quite ignorant and faithless enough to refuse to be bound by the treaty, and to close the five ports. If the imperialists prevail, the present system of corruption and kna-

very and exclusion will continue. A very grave responsibility rests upon those who represent foreign interests abroad at this conjuncture. It is obvious that the present distracted state of Chinese affairs offers an opportunity of which a judicious diplomatist will not be slow to avail himself. Armed intervention on either side is of course not to be thought of: but now that danger is clearing the sight of the Mantchoos, they are likely to be less averse than they were to admit foreigners to commercial privileges, and the latter are bound in justice to themselves, not to allow a band of rebels to deprive them of rights waich they have derived from the existing government. It is a question of international law whether a nation bas a right to refuse to tolerate foreigners within its borders. The result of our expedition to Japan rather tends to establish the negative; and the treaty which followed the opium war admits of a similar interpretation. If the principle be established that no government has a right to exclude foreigners from its coasts, why from the interior of its country? Why from any part of its dominions where they could be useful?

Theatrical Enterprise in the United

The statistics of theatrical enterprises would form a curious chapter in the history of speculation. More money has been unprofitably expended in catering for the public amusement than in almost any other sort of operation. The prizes, though brilliant, are comparatively rare in the lottery of theatrical ventures. To the uninitiated they are apparently as fugitive and difficult of attainment as the successful chances of the gaming table; but nevertheless, like those chances, they are to be secured by a certain degree of tact and skill. The history of the great European theatres presents a long list of lamentable failures, broken only here and there by an epoch of successful management. Not to go further back than our own days, we have seen a Macready and a Bunn falling through in Drury Lane, whilst a Chelsea publican has since centrived to reap a golden harvest out of the same establishment. Mr. Smith is not a theatrical pedant like Macready, nor a writer of bad ballads like Bunn. but he seems to combine those qualities which are essential to success in his position. In that pleasure loving city, Paris, we observe the same curious result. Neither there, any more than in London, does mere professional talent or experience insure success in the administration of a theatre. Those who have read the memoirs of Dr. Veron will remember how that clever charlatan converted into a profitable speculation the operatic failures of a score of his predecessors. The fact is that a skilful manager must be a thorough man of the world, which artists in nine cases out of ten are not. He must possess not only rare powers of combination, but an accurate knowledge of human nature. A theatre is a miniature despotism, the economical and social well being of which depends entirely upon the statesmanlike qualities and judgment of its

The annals of theatrical enterprise in this country, notwitstanding the wider field that exists for speculation, offer but few exceptions to these conditions of success. If we were to trace the circumstances of each case, we would find that where failure has ensued it is attributable less to the indisposition of the public to patronize than to the incapacity of the manager to conduct. The instances are rare indeed in which we find men in this position rise to the level of its requirements. They in modinstances know but little of art, and spend their efforts in blind experiments upon the public taste.

The first theatrical speculator who reduced the business to semething like a science in this country, and who attempted results on a magnificent scale, was that eccentric and universal genius, who is just now occupying the world with his escapades, the Chevalier Wikoff. Every one is acquainted with the tact, the skill, and the talent for creating excitements which that accomplished and modest individual possesses in so eminent a degree. Through all his subsequent career, remarkable as it has been, those qualities have never been more happily displayed than in his management of Fanny Ellsler's theatrical tour through the United States. With a heart more fresh than that which he had to offer Miss Gamble, he thought Fanny a divinity, and he succeeded in making all the world agree with him in opinion. He knew his public so well, that we verily believe if he had chosen to install her as the Goddess of Reason, he would have attracted as many votaries to her shrine as worshipped the beautiful effigy elevated in the Champ de Mars in the frenzy of French republican enthusiasm. No cicerone of histrionic or Terpsichorean talent that has since followed him has ever succeeded in so effectually controlling the wires of public feeling in these matters as Wikoff. He knew at once how to appeal to the aristocratic prejudices of the "upper ten," and the levelling tendencies of the less wealthier classes. By his sbrewdness and adroitness he made a splendid fortune for Ellsler, and attracted a host of imitators in his wake. Barnum copied him in his speculation with Jenny Lind, but it was at heat but a coarse and vulgar parody. Ellsler, though a mere dancer, has, through Wikoff's gentlemanly and skilful management, left behind her the impression of high artistical excellence, while Jenny Lind's fame will go down to posterity associated with the mermaid, the woolley horse, Joyce Heth, and the other equally elegant and interesting collectanea of the American Museum. In a pecuniary point of view, the Swedish nightingale made a profitable affair of it; but if she has the feelings of an artist, the money that she gained during her visit here will hardly compensate her for the humiliation and mortification she must experience on finding herself figuring in Barnum's book, amongst the members of "the happy family."

Various have been the speculations tried with European artists since that period, and unprofitable in most instances have been the results. But the greatest failure, both in an artistic and moneyed sense, has been that experiment which was so proudly heralded, and which excited such extravagant hopes the engagement of Mario and Grisi. Great names in Europe-well known names here-their advent was supposed to carry with it the certainty of success. How have those hopes been fulfilled? By disappointment to the public, disappointment to the artists, disappointment to the manager, and loss nearly to every one concerned. Had those deservedly esteemed singers fallen into proper hands, such an unfortunate result could not have occurred. Their merits must have successfully carried them through. But with the dead weight which their manager contrived to heap upon their shoulders, it was impossible for them to avoid sinking. Ignorant of his public, incapable even of properly governing a theatre, and, above all, deficient in that courtesy and conciliation of manner which are indispensable in a person placed in his position, Mr Hackett did all that a man could do to ruin his own enterprise. He forgot in the first place that the age of theatrical excitements was past with us, and that what Wikoff and Barnum had so successfully accomplished was no longer possible. But his greatest mistake was to carry into his enterprise his proverbial worship of

and to suppose that he could ignore the general public in his anxiety to minister to the silly pride and vanity of a class. His pretended auction sales, the indirect appeals to the curiosity of the public in the person of that fascinating creature, Miss Coutts, and his adherence to high prices after he found that high prices would not pay, all exhibited an absence of tact, judgment, and an obstinacy that could not fail to mar the speculation. After he installed his company in the Academy of Music, that remote and classic temple which costs to vulgar mortals a painful pilgrimage to reach, he thought himself safe, but he soon discovered to his cost, that our codfish aristocracy are not so liberal of their money in matters of this sort as the less wealthy of our citizens, and that without the support of the latter no operatic or theatrical speculation can succeed. The lesson, however, came too late to profit Mr. Hackett. More is the pity. Let us hope that it will not be lost on those who succeed him.

SANTA ANNA TURNED SLAVEDEALER.--- Under this caption we mentioned some time since, on the authority of our Mexican correspondent. that a rumor was current in the capital that Santa Anna had turned slavedealer, and was selling the Yucatan Indians, captured by government troops, at so much per head. The story turns out true, as we then believed it to be, in every particular. A correspondent writing to us from Campeachy, informs us that there were in that port on the 21st of December last, upwards of forty Yucatan Indians, which were about being shipped on board the Mexican schooner "Jacinto," to be sent to Havana, and there sold as slaves. Our correspondent also sends us the protest of some of these unfortunate Indians, then in prison in Merida, who are also to be sold into the same bondage. We publish the translation of this protest in another column, as well as a letter from Senor Bonilla to the Governor of Yucatan on the subject of the infamous traffic. Both of these documents prove beyond a doubt that, to raise money, Santa Anna has entered into extensive arrangements for selling the Indians of his territories to Cuban and other customers. Such a gross outrage on humanity is sufficient, if shadows of other coming events were wanting, to prove that the downfall of the Mexican dic tator is at band.

THE LATEST NEWS

MONEY FOR THE FIVE POINTS MISSION.

ALBANY, Jan. 27, 1855. Yesterday afternoon, during the debate on the Tempecurred. Mr. Coleman having concluded an able speech in opposition to the bill, Mr. Leigh arose and remarked that nearly all the speeches made against the Tempe rance bill were unworthy a reply; but the one just made by the gentleman (Mr. C.) who had just resumed his seat, was of an entirely different character. He (Mr.L.) felt bound to answer those remarks, inasmuch as he deemed him (Mr. C.) worthy of it. Whereupon Mr O'Keefe rose upon his feet, and delivered one of the most executating speeches of the session. Directing his renarks in a direction not misundersteed, he wanted to know who this great man was who thus affects to despise (Mr. O'K.) Is he some famous statesman, whose sagaciou country and his name with immortal glory? Or is he some great jurist, the brilliancy of whose mind, and the scintillations of whose cenius have shed imperishable lustre on the jurisprudence of his country; or, Mr. Chalrman, is he some two penny retailer of broken china ware and damaged decanters, in the upper part of the city of New York, whose name is lisped with affectionate reference by all the old women in the country, to whom he habitually toadies? Out upon such a self-con-Nay leven to me! Why, sir, one would think this man was the chief of some protection guard, and that when he opened his valves and raised his mighty arm that any man within the range of his influence would be crush and aunibilated. Such an individual, with scarce capacity sufficient to retail broken and damage assuming the leadership of the Maine law host! Me O'Keefe challenged the honorable gentlen to arise on the floor of the house and support his dirty and illegitimate bantling. The gentleman alluded to did not deign to reply. The House during the delivery of the speech, of which the above is only a sketch, exhib-tated symptoms of high gratific ation.

An interesting conference in relation to New York har-

not deign to reply. The House during the delivery of the speech, of which the above is only a sketch, exhibitated symptoms of high gratific ation.

An interesting conference in relation to New York harbor encroachments, is to be held at the Astor House on Thursday of next week. The dignitaries present will be, his Excellency Governor Clark, of this State, the Committee on Commerce of the Senate and Assembly, together with his Excellency Rodman M. Frice, Governor of New Jersey, accompanied with the similar committees of the Legislature of that State. The object is to consult upon the propriety of instituting some united action to protect the harbor of New York, and also of Jersey City, from encroachments by the building and extension of bulkheads and piers into the waters of those harbors, to the detriment of navigation. This meeting will be an interesting one, and no doubt call together a large collection of the commercial gentlemen of New York. In relation to this subject, the Senate adopted the following, offered by M. Hutchins:

Whereas, the Governor and Committees on Commerce from the Senate and Assembly of the State of New Jersey are to be in the city of New York on Thursday, the first day of February; therefore
Resolved, That the Committee of Commerce of the Senate have leave of absence to meet the said Governor and committees, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best method of protecting the harbor of New York from encroachment.

The militia laws of the first division have been thoroughly revised by Rivagda Maior Cooker members of the

the best method of protecting the harbor of New York from encroachment.

The militia laws of the first division have been thoroughly revised by Brigade Major Cocks, member of the House, and he has prepared and laid before that body many remodifications of that laws. The alterations are quite numerous, and many of them of such importance to the welfare of the division that they should be closely scrutinized. The general officers of the divisions and brigades may as well attend to this matter. Perhaps the multitude of amendments of Major Cocks are all right and proper, still the welfare of the militia demands that those having it in active charge should exercise eternal vigilance. Upon examination, it will be found that considerable innovation is proposed upon the present distribution of the commutation fund.

Mr. Petty introduced "Sam" into the House to-day in the following shape —

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

Stocks are firm to-day. We quote Reading at 36%;
Morris Canal, 14%; Long Island Railroad, 15%; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45%, and Pennsylvania Fives at 88. The money market is easy.

New ORLEANS, Jan. 24, 1855.

The sales of cotton on Monday and Tuesday reached 12,000 bales, at 7%c. a 8c. for middling.

New ORLEANS, Jan. 25, 1855.

Our cotton market has been dull to-day, and the tendency is downward. Sales 5,000 bales, at 7%c. a 7%c. for middling.

Mr. Petty introduced "Sam" into the following shape —
Resolved, That in the now distracted state of parties, it is the duty of the Legislature to cast off the bonds of party leaders, and vote only for such men for the office of United States Senator as have shewn themselves by their sots, speeches and votes that they are true to the interests of the State, to the public schools and to the

whole country.

A member rasing to debate the above, necessarily threw over the consideration of the resolution to a succeeding day. But on Monday it will be called up, and the first actual Know Nothing demonstration made this session will then be exhibited. There are more than twenty members who have been anxious to open their safety raives in defence of "Sam" ever since the commencement of the session. This will afford them an opportunity. Their strength will then, for the first time, be made public, and their constituents will discover how many remain true to the professions made before they were elected. The Seward whigs listened to the reading of the resolution with surprise. They will exert every means in their power, either to defeat the resolution or to lay it on the table. The questions will arise—is will liam H. Seward a true man "to the whole country?" Is he in favor of the "public schools," without any discrimination. Does Daniel Ulman, Ogden Hoffman, e Francis Granger come within the rule prescribed in the resolution? A large crowd will undoubtedly be present to hear the discussion on Monday; it will eclipse all the bombast and fanfaronade expenied on the famous prohibitory bill. This vote will decide the fate of the free soil aspirant for re-election. Mr. Petty is a delegate from the Instructure ward, Eleventh district, of the circ from the Thirteenth ward, Eleventh district, of the circ from the Thirteenth ward, Eleventh district, of the circ of the dictators to the present State administration. His constituents may feel safe, therefore, that their interests are in impartial bands.

The bill for distributing school moneys among the Fire Points Industrial schools passed the Senate this morning. There can be no reasonable objection to it; its success in the House cannot reasonable objection to it; its success in the House cannot reasonable objection to it;

SAVANNAR, Jan. 24, 1355. The steamship Knoxville arrived here to-day, after a passage of seventy six hours from New York. Experienced a gale off Cape Hatteras. All on board are well, the wealthy parcenus of the Fifth avenue.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Interesting from Albany.

THE TEMPERANCE BILL—MR. O'KEEFE'S OPINION OF
MR. LEIGH—IMPORTANT MEETING RELATIVE TO
HARBOR ENCROACHMENTS—REVISION OF THE MILITIA LAWS—A THRUST AT SEWARD—SCHOOL railroad trains due here from the South and West. No train from St. Louis has arrived for a week, and a that city pavigation had entirely ceased.

OGDENSRURG, Jan. 27, 1855.

A severe snow storm has been raging here for thirtyfour hours, with continually increasing violence. The
snow is now eighteen inches deep on a level, and still
falling. The wind blows a gale from the northwest, and
the thermometer stands at 17 degrees above zero.

WATERTOWN, Jan. 27—10 A. M.

A snow storm has been raging here for thirty hours,
and it is now eighteen inches deep; thermometer at 7

A. M. 13 degrees above zero.

BOSTON, Jan. 27—10 A. M.

The weather here is clear and fine. The thermometer
stands at 20 degrees above zero.

CALAIS, Me., Jan. 27—10 A. M.

The weather is quite mild, and it is snowing a little.
The wind is east.

ole country.

member rising to debate the above, necessarily three member rising to debate the above, necessarily three members rising to a succeeding

Arrival of the Knozville at Savannah.

United States Supreme Court. NGTON, Jan. 27, 1855.

Augusta, Me., on Thursday night last.

and matters were an improving aspect.

TORONTO, Jan. 27, 1855.
Mr. Chabot has retired from the Chief Commissioner

Destructive Conflagration. FIRE AT MONTREAL—LOSS \$15,000.

MONTREAL, Jan. 27, 1855.

A fire broke out here at ten o'clock on Thursday night,

and destroyed Allen's extensive chair factory, near th

Lachine Canal. The loss is \$15,000, of which only one

FIRES AT HARTFORD.

The tobacco manufactory and warehouse of Ira Baxter

recently belonging to Messrs. Fuller & Burnham, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss on stock \$10,000, and

The sash and blind factory of Meek & Teft wa

destroyed here this evening by fire, which it is supposed

United States Senator from Louisiana.

Legislature of Louisiana as their reprepresentative

Later from Mexico

The steamship Orizaba has arrived at this port with

ment troops are reported, and the revolution is said to

The formal taking possession of the Mesilla Valley by the United States authorities is officially announced in

From Chicago.
RAILBOAD COMMUNICATION STOPPED, ETC., ETC.

In the channel to Cairo there is only four feet of water.

A Railroad Conductor Killed.

A conductor on a freight train of the Central Railroad

named C. A. Curtis, was instantly killed this morning

by striking his head against a beam in Cohoes bridge

and stood with his back turned towards the bridge, and

Arrest of a Mail Robber at Hartford

Mr. Holbrook, the Post Office agent, caused the arrest

to-day of the ticket master, at Willimantic, of the New London and Palmer Railroad, for robbing the mails

The evidence of his guilt is conclusive. He was brought

to this city, and is now in custody in the jail here.

in consequence of the accumulation of ice.

Condition of the Ohio River

The Ohio river is not now navigable above this point,

Accident to a New Yorker.

WILEDSHARRE, Pa., Jan. 27, 1855.

The long bridge over the Susquehanna at Towanda fell yesterday, slightly injuring Mr. Dillon H. Brown, of

The Somerset and Kennebec Railroad.

erset and Kennebec Railroad arrived here this evening

The weather is quite mild, and it is snowing a little. The wind is east.

EASTROIT, Me., Jan. 27—10 A. M.

It rained and snowed here all last night. The weather is mild and wind southeast.

MONTREAL, Jan. 27—4 P. M.

On Friday afternoon the first real snow storm of the season commenced here. Wednesday and Thursday were brilliant days, but shortly after noon on Friday, snow began to fall very heavily, and has continued to do so up to this time, and there is now several feet of snow on the ground. The mails are very much delayed.

A snow storm has been raging here for about thirty-four hours with great violence. The snow is now 18 inches deep. The storm began with a northeast wind. It is now northwest and blows a perfect gale. The thermometer stands at 20 degrees above zero.

Marine Affairs.

sailed at noon yesterday for Bremen via Southampton, with thirty-seven passengers, and \$22,746 in specie.

For California—The steamship Northern Light, Capt. Tinkiepaugh, sailed yesterday afternoon for San

Juan, Nicaragua, with passengers bound to the Pacific

and California.

GREAT PERFORMANCE—CLIPPER SHIP WITCHORAFT.—This

fast elipper arrived a few days since in sixty-nine days

from the Chincha Islands via St. Thomas. Her passage, the round voyage from New York via San Francisco, is

believed to be the shortest on record. She sailed from New York on the 9th of May last, arrived out in ninety-

seven days eight hours, sailed thence Aug. 28, arrived in Callao Oct. 8, performing the voyage in eight months

and fourteen days, which has never been equalled by any ship, by near a month. She is owned by Messra

Mergan & Co., of Boston, and will be again dispatched

under her present commander, Capt. Freeman, to San

Personal Intelligence.

The New Bedford Mercury says that ex-Governor Clifford is now convalescent, and with every prospect of being able to resume the important duties of his profession in the course of a few days.

The Boston correspondent of the Pawtucket Gazette says that Gov. Gardner will retain Mr. Chifford in his office of Attorney General. Mr. Clifford waited upon him to tender his resignation, but the Governor warmly remonstrated. The writer adds that the Governor feels the efficiency of the new party in talent, and often alludes to the contract of the new party in talent, and often alludes to the contract of the new party in talent, and often alludes the contract of the new party in talent, and often alludes the contract of the new party in talent, and often alludes the contract of the new party in talent, and often alludes the contract of the new party in talent, and often alludes the contract of the new party in talent, and often alludes the contract of the new party in talent, and often alludes the contract of the new party in talent, and often alludes the new party in talent, and often alludes the new party in talent the new pa

Governor Wright, of Indiana, expects on a visit to him at Indianapolia, on the 22d of February, Governors John-son, of Tennessee: Powell, of Kentucky; Medill, of Ohio; and Matterson, of Illineis.

DEPARTURES.

For Senthsmpton and Bromen, in the absamship Hermann-W I. kingsley, New Haven; Alex Slenim, St Pacerborg, L. Riyatt, F. C. Hyatt, Mrs. Baldwin, New Yor v. V. Nickell, Nan Francisco: J. M. Arch, Philadelphia; A. Basso

Francisco, on her fourth voyage

FOR KUROPE.—The steamship Hermann, Capt. Higgins.

The first passenger train from Augusta, over the Som

the United States Senate, by twenty-eight majority.

The Hon. John Slidell, dem., was to-day elected by the

We are in the receipt of later dates from Texas, bu

on building \$2,500. Insured for \$5,000.

\$600 only, in a Boston office.

there is no news worth telegraphing.

Mexican dates to the 19th inst.

the Mexican papers.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 27, 1855.

ary. Loss \$2,000. Insured

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 25, 1855.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27, 1855.

HARTFORD, Jan. 27, 1855.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 27, 1855.

WATERVILLE, (Me.), Jan. 27, 1855.

The Weather.

next week -

Monday, No. 49, Booth vs. Clark; Tuesday, No. 50, Bruce vs. the United States; No. 51, Hendrickson vs. Rinckley; Wednesday, No. 52, Stevens vs. Gladdinz Thursday, No. 53, Shorts, ex'rs, vs. the State of Pennsyl vania; Friday, No. 54, Wright vs. Matheson. Death of Hon. Luther Severance

Boston, Jan. 27, 1855.

The Hon. Luther Severance died at his residence in THE SOUTHERN MAIL-BUSINESS IN NEW ORLEANS. BALTIMORE, Jan. 27, 1855.
We have received the New Orleans papers of Sunday last, and those from intermediate places as late as due. The opening of the river navigation had revived business,

For Savannah, per steamer Augusta-Charles B Smith, Hon Judge Beniar, C T Haydin and lady, Fred B Haydin, Mark McCammon, Aaron Ward Miss Huster, Miss Regina Ullman, W F Brush, Miss G E Gardner, Miss Rowens Ben-ning, Wm H King, C F Fonda, R H Harding, and twelve in ship of the Public Works, and is succeeded by Mr. Li mieux. Mr. Cheveau has ceased to be Provincial Secre tary, and his successor has not yet been announced Mr. Cauchon succeeds Mr. Morin as the Commissioner of the Crown Lands, and Mr. Badgley is appointed Judge o

The Hellbronn Extradition Case.

It will be recollected that a young lad named Heil bronn was some time since claimed by the British gov-ernment under the Ashburton treaty, as an alleged forger. There was a difference of opinion between the federal and State authorities as to the construction of the law in this particular case. Judge Mitchell deciding on kabeas corpus that the charge did not amount to forge ry, whilst the United States authorities declared that is did. The accused, as collector of an English house in London, signed on the back of a draft "received for Mo Intosh & Co. A. Heilbronn." He received the money and having appropriated it to his own use, came to this country. After months of litigation he was sent back to England, but the judge before whom he was there England, but the judge before whom he brought, decided that the charge did not amount to forge ry, and he was then convicted of a minor offence, fo which he could not have been extradited from this coun try, and he was sentenced to six years' personal serv

his aptitude for penmanship attracted the attention or the United States Marshal, and Joseph Thompson, Esq. the Deputy Marshal, who gave him employment as clerk, pending the disposal of his case by the judicia authorities.

A few days since Mr. Thompson received from th "Poor Captive" a letter written in a style of such sup-rior penmanship, that it would be difficult to distinguis it from copperplate. n of the prose tells well for the gratitude the youthful Russian. The happy versification of hapless fate developes an early poetic genius, worthy

a better destiny than the gloomy walls of a penit The prose and poetry will recount his story better the

PITY A POOR CAPTIVE. PENTONVILLE PRISON, Reg. 5595—C. 221.

LONDON, Jan. 1, 1855. JOSEPH THOMPSON, Esq., U. S. DEPUTY MARSHAL, NEW YORK

MY DEAR SIR—Had I not on so many occasions exprienced your beneficence, I might indeed feel apprehen sive as to the reception this, my unentertaining episti-would meet with, but as the recepient of your especia favor during a most critical juncture, I may indulge my self in the flattering persuasion that your good will to ward me will neither be lessened nor extin count of my present adversity, and that you will gen rously pardon the insipid tenor of my communicatio and the expense of postage I again reluctantly entail of

I hope you received my letter of the 21st of June due course. Once more I beg leave to breach the san topic—that of my unparalleled, unjustifiable extradition from the United States territory. I must confess the it is most humiliating and painful to reflect how I have been expelled from a free empire where I sought, whe I deserved, and where I was legally entitled to protectio t would be below my dignity to make a comparison be ween myself and former fugitives; but when I co ween myself and former fugitives; but when I co sider how punctilious, how acrupulously exacting it ederal magistracy were in such instances, when it claim was valid, I may be excused from saying, (becaut in only too true,) that gross partiality and incomain ency characterize the enactments of the Legislature my unfortunate case. As a legal precedent it will abversive of the first principles of equity, and all dangerous to the subject and the constitution. So members of the Legislature would improve their knowledge of the treaty by consulting a lexicon rather that digests—and the *kecutive should refrain from transiting foreign subjects until they can correctly constructive of the months ago I petitioned the United States As bassador in London. From his silence I imagine he clines my request. Meanwhile, I leave no stone u turned to find the "open sesame." On Christmas damade an impromptu recital of my affair is rhyme, a subjoin it for your diversion. I should be glad if good people of Gotham would take the hint, as it mig assist in procuring my amnesty before I am quite in a spair. The feet of my verses are like the hands of Ju the in extradition cases—uneven—a similarity, thoughten

spair. The feet of my verses are like the hands of Ju-tice in extradition cases—uneven—a similarity, thou, that may possibly awaken a sympathetic feeling on t-part of the federals.

Like a cat. I seem always to tumble on my legs. A though the discipline is here strict, I meet with urbani and forbearance, and the much desired privilege of wr-ing to you to-day on blank paper is proof of it. Sia my calamity nearly every one has been good to me.

PITY A POOR CAPTIVE.

My Yankee brethren, pray give ear,
Whilst I, in words, not strong, but clear,
A curious tale recite.
It will, I hope, again recall
The interest once felt by all
In an unlucky wight. In an unitery way.

In winter eighteen fifty three,
A Russian youth, well bred and free,
Landed on Gotham's shore;
From England straightway he had come,
In Yankee land to find a hime,
Frotection to implore.

Frotection to implicit For by designing knaves betrayed, Whose bills at a great risk he paid, He was in danger brought; At London thus left debts behind, In the wrong quarter raised the wind, And now a refuge sought.

And now a relige sought.

Hounds of the law scon found his track
And one arrived to take him back,
E. Funnel, a detective;
Who under the Ashburton treaty
Asked his surrender. (Kind entreaty
Alas! 'twas too effective.) Funnel first saw the President,
And then to Nelson, junior, went,
United States Commissioner
James Whiting then advanced the
Busteed & Co. attacked the same,
For the subjoined petitioner

For the subjoince petitioner.
But as the case was so delayed,
And I in prison meanwhile laid,
(A very slow diversion!)
By habeas corpus Busteed sought.
Relief in the Supreme State Court,
From the unjust coercion.
Judge Mitchell saw no forgery,
Hinted at one man's perjury,
Guessed why the requisition.
And though so obvious the pretence,
Basteed's nor Emmet's eloquence,
Could alter my positions:
For when Judge Mitchell had decreed,
That I from thraidem should be free'd
They disobeyed the order:
The federal powers opposed the State,
Which served only to create
Confusion and disorder.
At last, to consummate my cause.

At last, to consummate my cause, By an infraction of the law, international and local, The Fxecutive basely surrendered Poor Heilbronn, who the strife engineers in strumental and vocal.

To I endon I was reconveyed,
Again in a vile dungeon laid,
Kept in dire apprehension;
Then to the Central Criminal Court,
Before Judge Martin next was broug
Who ended the centention: For he at once dismissed the case, Said that the bill upon its face The forgery refuted; By his decision thus confirmed, What kind Judge Mitchell had affirmed, Nelson alone disputed.

Nelson alone disputed.
The plaintiffs, then noways compose My debt as erminal exposed,
With spiteful certitude—
On which the Judge to me awardel,
The fearful sentence here recorded,
Six years penal servitude.
So now I closely am confined,
And for a spell to stay destined,
In the Prison of Pentonville;
Ant though each boss is very good,
The discipline though strict, not ru
in the Frison of Pentonville;
Yet still for liberty I nice.

Yet still for liberty I pine, Lamenting the ill-fast of mine, That led you to disclaim me And as 'twas by a false pretence, My persecutors got me hence, I beg you will reclaim me.